

**Air National Guard
INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM**

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN



EXEMPTION STATEMENT A

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July 1997

**153rd Airlift Wing
Wyoming Air National Guard
Cheyenne, Wyoming**

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 3

19970815 018

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGEForm Approved
OMB No. 074-0188

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing this collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503

1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)

2. REPORT DATE

July 1997

3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED

FINAL

4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE

Community Relations Plan,
153rd Airlift Wing
Wyoming Air National Guard

5. FUNDING NUMBERS

6. AUTHOR(S)

Guild, Inc.

7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)

Guild, Inc.
4307 Jefferson Street
Hyattsville, MD8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION
REPORT NUMBER

9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)

Air National Guard Readiness Center/CEVR
3500 Fetchet Ave
Andrews AFB, MD 2076210. SPONSORING / MONITORING
AGENCY REPORT NUMBER

11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

12a. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

Approved for Public Release, distribution is unlimited.

12b. DISTRIBUTION
CODE13. ABSTRACT (*Maximum 200 Words*)

The Community Relations Plan was developed as part of the Air National Guard's Installation Restoration Program (IRP) at the Wyoming Air National Guard Base in Cheyenne, Wyoming. The purpose of this plan is to obtain public participation and involvement in the decision-making process associated with the IRP program at the Base. Numerous Cheyenne residents, from the public and private sectors contributed to this plan by sharing their environmental concerns, with respect to the Air National Guard operations in Cheyenne. Most individuals interviewed expressed no concern over activities at the installation and only moderate interest with environmental concerns in general. Most interviewed believed that the best way for the Air National Guard to provide information to the public is through direct mailing of fact sheets.

14. SUBJECT TERMS

Community Relations Plan, Installation Restoration Program

15. NUMBER OF PAGES

64

16. PRICE CODE

17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
OF REPORT

Unclassified

18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
OF THIS PAGE

Unclassified

19. SECURITY
CLASSIFICATION
OF ABSTRACT Unclassified20. LIMITATION OF
ABSTRACT

None

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**153rd Airlift Wing
Wyoming Air National Guard Base
Cheyenne, Wyoming**

July 1997

Submitted to:
Air National Guard Readiness Center
Environmental Division
Installation Restoration Program Branch
3500 Fetchet Avenue
Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland

Submitted by:
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4307 Jefferson Street
Hyattsville, Maryland

For the:
National Guard Bureau
Office of Public Affairs
Environmental Programs Division
Under Contract No. DAHA90-93-D-0004

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 3

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

The following is a list of some of the most commonly used acronyms and abbreviations used in the preparation of documents prepared for studies conducted during Air National Guard Installation Restoration Program activities.

ANG	Air National Guard
ANGB	Air National Guard Base
ANGRC	Air National Guard Readiness Center
ANGRC/CEV	Air National Guard Readiness Center, Environmental Division
CRP	Community Relations Plan
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
DD	Decision Document
EC	Environmental Coordinator
FFS	Focused Feasibility Study
FS	Feasibility Study
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
JP-4	Jet Fuel Propellant No. 4
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NGB	National Guard Bureau
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PAO	Public Affairs Officer
P-O-L	Petroleum, Oils and Lubricants
RA	Remedial Action
RD	Remedial Design
RI	Remedial Investigation
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
RM	Remedial Measure
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SI	Site Inspection (Known as a Site Investigation at the time it was conducted in Cheyenne)
SVOC	Semivolatile Organic Compounds
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds

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Section 1

INTRODUCTION

This *Community Relations Plan* has been developed, as part of the Air National Guard's *Installation Restoration Program*, for the 153rd Airlift Wing, Wyoming Air National Guard, Cheyenne, Wyoming. This plan is part of an ongoing commitment by the Air National Guard to keep residents of the Cheyenne area informed about our environmental studies and any resulting activities at the installation, and to actively seek public participation and involvement in the decision-making process associated with the *Installation Restoration Program*. This document describes the *Installation Restoration Program* and how it relates to the Cheyenne installation, the expressed environmental concerns of local residents, and the actions the Air National Guard proposes to take in an effort to establish and maintain open and effective lines of communication with our Cheyenne neighbors.

Assisting with the development of this *Community Relations Plan* were numerous Cheyenne-area residents, from both the public and private sectors, who willingly discussed their environmental concerns and, specifically, their concerns related to Air National Guard operations in Cheyenne. Those consulted by Air National Guard officials included local, regional, state and federal government officials; private citizens with an interest in environmental issues; base neighbors; and representatives of environmental and conservation groups.

This *Community Relations Plan*, and the activities proposed herein, meets or exceeds all community relations and public participation requirements of the *National Contingency Plan*; the *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act* — commonly known as "Superfund" — as amended by the *Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986*; the *National Environmental Policy Act*; and applicable laws and regulations of the State of Wyoming. This plan has been developed following "Public Affairs Guidance on National Guard Bureau Environmental Programs," issued by the National Guard Bureau, Office of Public Affairs, Environmental Programs Division; and "Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook," January 1992, issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

This *Community Relations Plan* is available for public review at the Laramie County Library, 2800 Central Ave., Cheyenne, and at the Wyoming Air National Guard Base, 217 Dell Range Blvd., Cheyenne, during normal business hours.

Section 2

INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM

The Air National Guard's *Installation Restoration Program* is a nationwide effort to identify possible environmental contamination that may have resulted from past practices, accidents or incidents on Air National Guard installations. This contamination, if any, would have occurred years ago when limited knowledge existed of the potential environmental consequences associated with the routine disposal or accidental spills of waste oils, cleaning solvents, fuels, paint, paint thinners and similar potentially harmful substances. If we discover contamination posing a threat to human health, welfare or the environment, steps are taken to minimize, contain, control or, if necessary, clean up that contamination.

Phases of the Air National Guard Installation Restoration Program

The program is, essentially, conducted in the following phases:

- **Preliminary Assessment**
- **Site Inspection** (Known as Site Investigation when conducted in Cheyenne)
- **Remedial Investigation**
- **Focused Feasibility Study / Feasibility Study**
- **Remedial Action**
- **Closure**

At the conclusion of any phase of the program, with the concurrence of the appropriate state environmental regulatory agency and, at times, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, a **Decision Document** can be issued to indicate any of the following: 1) that no potentially contaminated sites were identified during the *Preliminary Assessment* and no further action is warranted; or 2) that studies of sites where contamination may have been present confirm that no contamination is present or, if present, that it doesn't pose any threat to human health, welfare or the environment — therefore no further action is warranted; or 3) following remedial action, the site meets or exceeds established federal and state environmental standards and no further action is required at the site.

A **Preliminary Assessment**, the first phase of the program, is where we determine — primarily through interviews with past and present installation employees, and an extensive review of historical and operational records — if there is reason to believe past operations may have contributed to some form of environmental contamination on the installation and, if so, where on the installation such contamination might exist.

If it is determined in this phase that there is reason to believe some form of contamination does exist, we enter the **Site Inspection** phase. This second phase involves actual on-scene scientific inspection of any identified sites — including analyses of soil, surface and groundwater samples — to confirm the presence or absence of contaminants.

If at any time it is determined that contamination does exist that poses an immediate threat to human health, welfare or the environment, prompt action is taken to contain, control or minimize the contaminants. In the event that an immediate corrective action is necessary, a **Focused Feasibility Study** may be initiated to determine the appropriate rapid response measure to be taken.

If it is determined that contamination is present that doesn't pose an immediate threat, the program enters the **Remedial Investigation** phase. This phase involves far greater and more detailed studies than those conducted during the *Site Inspection* phase. It is in this stage that an attempt is made to define the precise nature and extent of the contamination. If groundwater is affected, extensive hydrogeological studies may be conducted to determine the direction and rate of contaminant migration, if any. When practical, this phase overlaps with the **Feasibility Study** phase, which establishes cleanup criteria and develops cleanup alternatives. A number of alternatives are evaluated — according to technical feasibility, cost effectiveness, regulatory requirements, environmental impact, and community desires — and a preferred alternative is identified.

The **Remedial Action** phase comes after a decision has been made, with public participation, on which cleanup alternative to pursue. This is the phase where actual on-site cleanup is initiated to eliminate or, at minimum, reduce the contamination to a level that will protect public health, welfare and the environment. Often, to ensure success, sites are monitored for an extended period of time.

Once Air National Guard officials are confident that the cleanup has been successful and a particular site no longer poses a problem, that site can, with the concurrence of state and/or federal regulatory officials, be closed — indicating that no further remedial action is required.

Public participation throughout this process is not only sought, but welcomed by the Air National Guard. The concerns of local residents are an integral part of the decision-making process throughout the Installation Restoration Program.

Section 3

AREA PROFILE

Community, Geographical and Climatic Characterization

The 153rd Airlift Wing, Wyoming Air National Guard, is located adjacent to Cheyenne Municipal Airport, about two miles north of downtown Cheyenne, Laramie County, Wyoming. This is in the southeast corner of the state, about 100 miles north of Denver, Colo.

The seat of Laramie County, and the capital of Wyoming, Cheyenne is situated on a broad divide between the North and South Platte Rivers, at an elevation of about 6,100 feet, where the geography varies from flat to gently rolling hills. Cheyenne's renowned *Frontier Days* festival, held each summer, includes what is billed as the nation's largest and oldest rodeo. The 1990 census reported the city's population to be 50,008, while Laramie County's population stood at 73,142. The U.S. Government is reported to be the area's largest employer, accounting for about 31.6 percent of area employment. The service and trade industries, with 22.5 percent and 18.9 percent, respectively, account for the area's next two largest employment bases.

The area is characterized by little rainfall and wide daily and seasonal temperature changes. Strong winds frequently occur during the winter and spring months. Mean summertime temperatures range from 83 degrees Fahrenheit during daylight hours to 44 degrees at night. Mean winter temperatures range from 44 degrees Fahrenheit during the day to 15 degrees Fahrenheit at night. Summers are, generally, warm, with humidity averaging 50 percent. About 70 percent of the area's precipitation occurs as summertime thundershowers. The annual average precipitation is about 15 inches.

Wildlife found on the prairies and grasslands in and around the Cheyenne area include Pronghorn Antelope, deer, prairie dogs, Golden Eagles and a variety of additional birds. There are no known threatened or endangered species of flora or fauna within a one-mile radius of the installation, and there are no critical habitats or wilderness areas within this radius. Wetlands are located within one mile of the base, to the north and to the southwest.

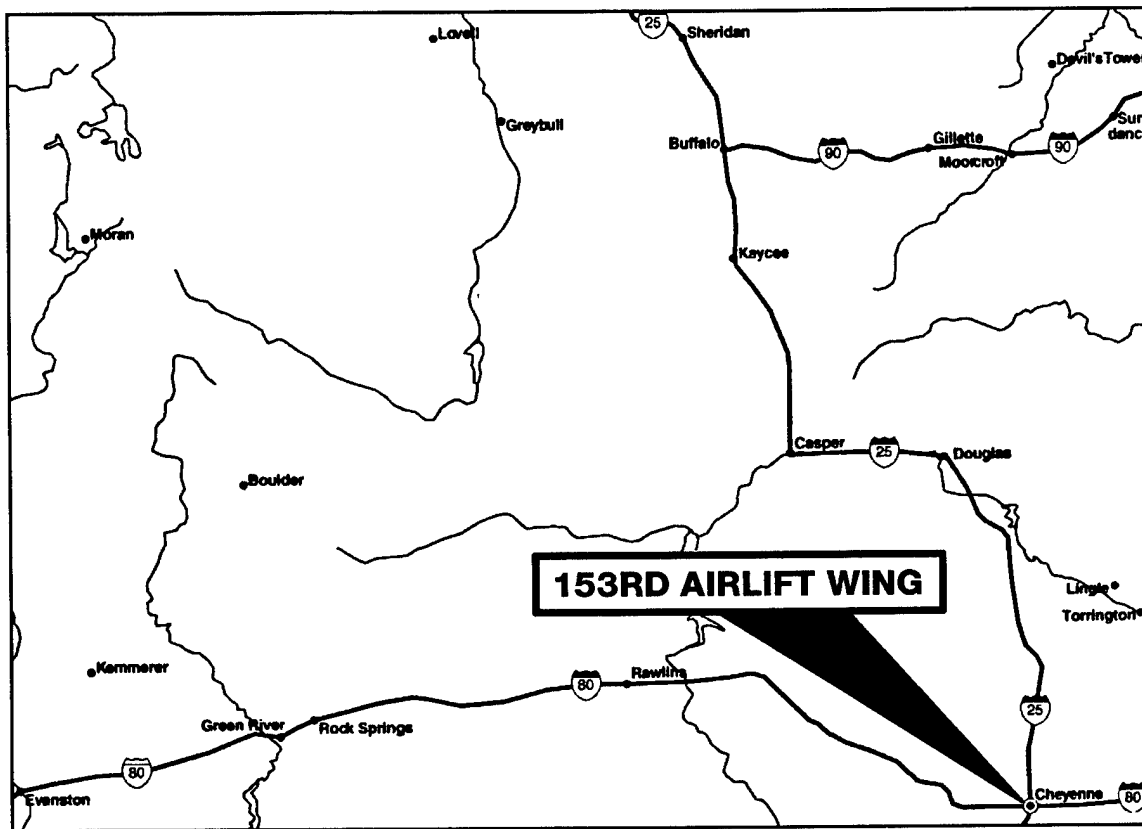


Figure 3-1. Location of the 153rd Airlift Wing within Wyoming

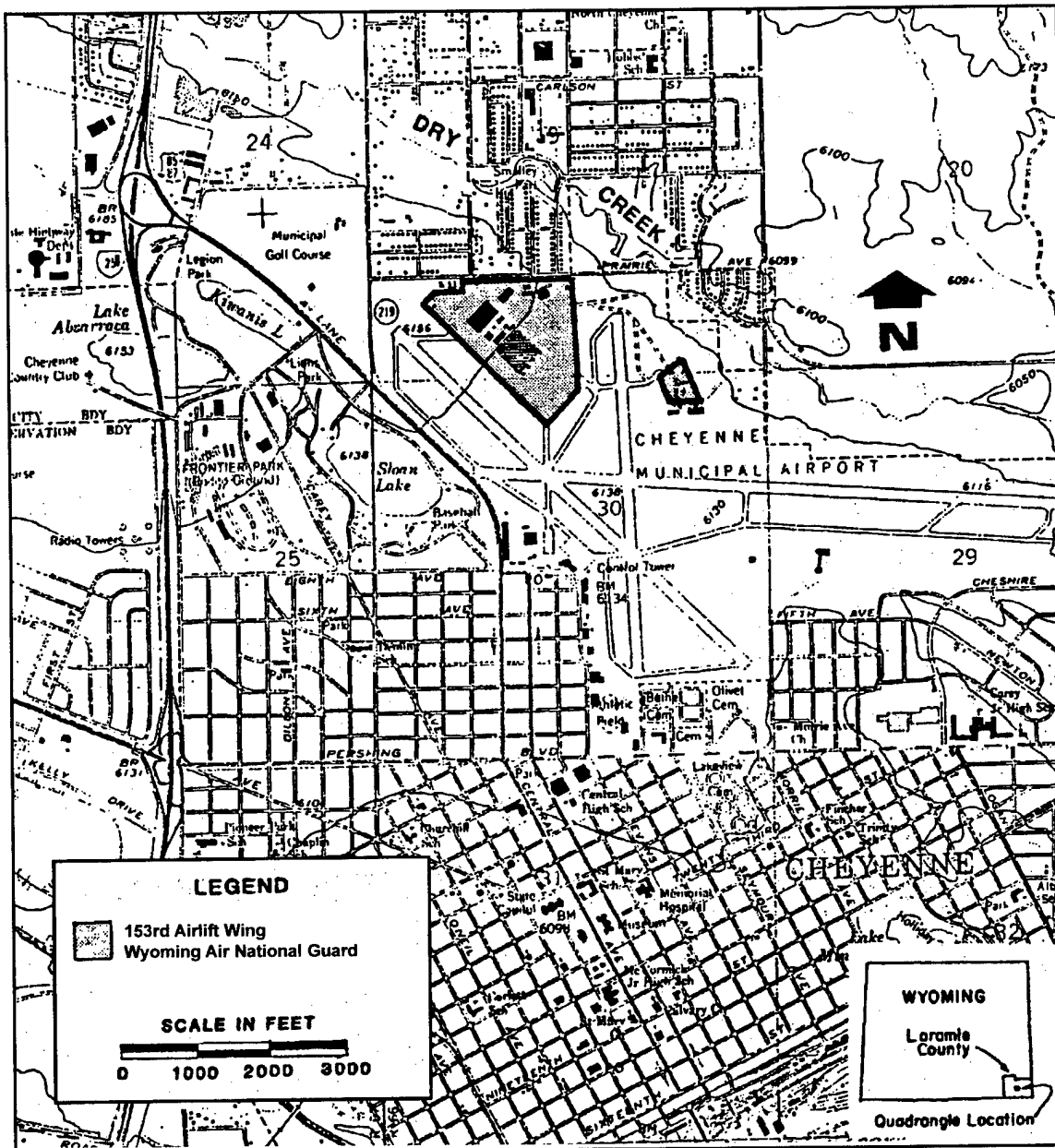


Figure 3-2. Location of the 153rd Airlift Wing within the City of Cheyenne

Section 4

INSTALLATION BACKGROUND AND SITE INVESTIGATION RESULTS

The 153rd Airlift Wing, Wyoming Air National Guard, is currently located at the installation. The unit was originally formed in August 1946 as the 187th Fighter Squadron. In May, 1951, it was redesignated as a fighter bomber squadron. In 1956, with the assignment of jet aircraft and a new mission, the unit was designated a fighter interceptor squadron. In 1958, with additional growth and mission enhancements, the unit was redesignated the 153rd Fighter Interceptor Group. The unit's mission changed to medical airlift, in 1961, and it was redesignated the 187th Aeromedical Transport Squadron. With the new mission, the assigned jet-fighter aircraft were replaced with propeller-driven transport aircraft. During the Vietnam war, as the unit expanded, it received a worldwide airlift mission. As a result, it was redesignated the 153rd Air Transport Group. Following several more designation changes, occurring throughout the 1960s, the unit, in 1972, became the 153rd Tactical Airlift Group. An aerial firefighting mission was assumed in 1975. Since that time, members of the unit have participated in the fighting of forest fires, along with various combat training and support missions, including providing significant support during the Persian Gulf war. In October 1995, the unit was redesignated the 153rd Airlift Wing. As is the case today, past operations at the base involved the use of various products, including fuels, oils, lubricants, paints and paint thinners, solvents and other products potentially harmful to the environment.

Information gained in a *Preliminary Assessment* helped the Air National Guard identify several areas of concern on the installation where some form of environmental contamination could be present. As a result, the *Site Inspection* phase (then called the *Site Investigation* phase) was entered and actual on-site scientific studies were conducted to confirm the presence or absence of any contaminants. Each of the identified sites was assigned a number and the data obtained for each site were carefully documented. The following is a brief summary of the five areas of concern identified in the *Preliminary Assessment*. For detailed information on these sites, please consult the final *Site Investigation* Report and any subsequent technical documents:

Site 1: Diesel Fuel Pump and Underground Storage Tank

Situated near the center of the installation, an underground storage tank and a diesel fuel pump were formerly located at this site. These facilities were operated by the City of Cheyenne, from 1974 until 1985, with a city agency occupying an aircraft hangar adjacent to the site. It has been reported that, during the summer of 1984, diesel fuel was used by city workers to clean and rinse two asphalt trucks about three times each week. The amount of diesel fuel used in this cleaning operation is unknown, however reports indicate the fuel was allowed to drain onto the ground. In 1988, the underground storage tank and the fuel pump were removed, along with about 50 cubic yards of soil surrounding the tank.

Inspections conducted by the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality indicate that no significant fuel-related products were present in the excavation following removal of the soil. The excavation was filled with clean soil and then graded. In the summer of 1990, during the Air National Guard's Site Investigation phase, this site was paved with asphalt. The site currently serves as a vehicle parking lot. Based on information gathered during the Site Investigation phase, the groundwater below this site will be studied further during the Remedial Investigation phase.

Site 2: Old Nose Docks Waste Oil Underground Storage Tanks

This site is located in the south-central portion of the installation. Several buildings, now demolished, formerly occupied this area. Underground Storage Tanks were used here to store heating oil for the buildings, or for waste oil. Two Underground Storage Tanks, believed to contain jet fuel, were discovered beneath building 103 prior to the buildings demolition. These tanks were removed in November 1990 and the excavation was filled using the original soil from the site. The site is now paved. A subsequent inspection by the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality determined that the surrounding soil had been affected. During the Site Investigation, the Air National Guard installed a groundwater monitoring well downgradient from the excavation. Based on information obtained during the Site Investigation phase, the Air National Guard is proposing long-term monitoring of the groundwater below this site.

Site 3: Underground Storage Tank (Building 4)

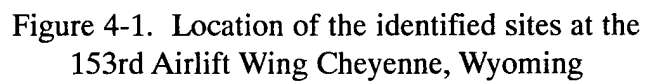
This site is located at the northeastern corner of the base, adjacent to the south side of building 4. A 560-gallon underground storage tank at this site was used, from 1957 to 1969, to store heating oil used to heat building 4. After surface water seeped into the tank, it was emptied and left unused until it was removed in July 1990. A study was conducted to determine if any oil may have leaked from the tank, thus contaminating surrounding soil. It was concluded from the study that relatively low concentrations of contaminants were in the soil. The Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality also indicated that no significant fuel presence was observed in the soils excavated during the tank's removal. Following the excavation and removal of the tank, the remaining hole was filled with clean soil and capped with gravel. Based on the information obtained during the Site Investigation, this site will be studied further during the Remedial Investigation phase.

Site 4: Old Hazardous Waste Storage Area

This site, an abandoned hazardous waste storage area that was active from 1950 to 1983, is located along the southeastern side of building 116, about 150 feet northwest of Site 1. Waste products stored here were primarily aircraft engine oil and hydraulic fluid. These waste products were stored in metal drums at this location while awaiting pickup and disposal by contractors. Based on information obtained during the Site Investigation, this site will be studied further during the Remedial Investigation phase.

Site 5: South Apron Drainage System

This site is located east of the aircraft runway, where, prior to October 1988, the south apron drainage system discharged into a tributary to Dry Creek. It has been reported that, historically, aircraft were cleaned on the south apron and the drainage from the apron then flowed across the site and off the pavement and into the soil. Based on the information gained during the Site Investigation, a Decision Document recommending no further action at this site will be prepared and submitted to the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality for that agency's concurrence.



Section 5

PUBLIC ENVIRONMENTAL INTERESTS

The information contained in this section, derived from face-to-face interviews with numerous residents of the Cheyenne area, reflects overall community concerns with environmental issues in general, and with the Air National Guard Installation Restoration Program at the 153rd Airlift Wing in particular. The interviews were conducted during October 1996.

The overwhelming community perception of the Wyoming Air National Guard is very positive. Residents are happy to have the Air National Guard in the community and they see the 153rd Airlift Wing as a benefit, providing jobs and supporting the local economy. Members of the unit, individually and collectively, support community activities and make a point of being in the public eye. Many residents interviewed cited the unit's sponsorship of the *Frontier Days* air show as an example of the Air National Guard's involvement in the community.

Most of those interviewed expressed no concern over activities taking place at the installation. They generally expressed strong support for the Air National Guard with comments such as "The base is good for Cheyenne." One close neighbor of the installation expressed moderate concern regarding noise and drainage. The concern with drainage was related to flooding, in 1985, which damaged this neighbor's home.

Residents cited numerous sources they used to obtain information about the Air National Guard, sources that included the news media, friends that are members of the Air National Guard, airport personnel, the chamber of commerce, members of the city council, county commissioners and the mayor's office.

The vast majority of those interviewed indicated that in the past they had contacted the Air National Guard for various reasons and that they found members of the unit to be very responsive to their needs. None of the individuals interviewed were aware of the environmental studies being conducted at the base.

Though only moderate interest was expressed with environmental concerns in general, the level of concern appeared to increase in proportion to perceptions of how the individual might directly be affected. Several examples of community interest in environmental matters were cited, with air emissions at a local refinery and poor drinking water quality in neighborhoods adjacent to nearby F.E. Warren Air Force Base being the two most mentioned concerns. Everyone interviewed indicated they were pleased that the Air National Guard was conducting these environmental studies at the installation and that only minimal areas of concerns were identified. The most notable responses concerned noise and drainage, and a concern with a possible aircraft crash into residential areas adjacent to the base.

According to those interviewed, the best way for the Air National Guard to provide information to the community about Installation Restoration Program activities would be through direct mailing of fact sheets to base neighbors and other interested parties. Additional recommendations included news releases to local publications, radio and television stations; individual notices to base neighbors; public meetings; establishing a Restoration Advisory Board; and by providing informational updates to the city government, which would then quickly disseminate that information to appropriate agency officials.

The most useful information, according to those interviewed, will be a simple explanation, in easy-to-understand layman terms, of any identified problem and the potential solution. Residents indicated that the questions they will want answered are: What is the process? How does it work? Where are we in the process? and How does it affect me? All of those interviewed indicated this information could also be presented in the form of a short, concise fact sheet, or a progress report. They also felt that timelines and milestones are important elements to include.

There was a wide range of responses concerning interest by local news media in presenting news about the environment, but the majority of those participating in the interview process believe coverage is balanced and impartial. The local newspaper was viewed as the best source of environmentally-related news, with local television stations rated a close second, followed by local radio stations.

Section 6

Proposed Community Relations Activities

To meet the information desires of the community and to allow area residents to participate in the decision-making process, the Air National Guard will schedule community relations activities throughout the *Installation Restoration Program* process at the 153rd Airlift Wing. These activities will fully comply with the community involvement requirements of the *National Contingency Plan* and the *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act* — commonly known as *Superfund*, and the *Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act*. As our environmental studies progress, this plan will be reviewed to ensure that it continues to reflect the information desires of various interested publics.

Community Relations activities will be timed to coincide with typical milestones in the Installation Restoration Program process. The following information highlights the minimum community relations activities the Air National Guard expects to conduct. Should local interests and concerns warrant additional opportunities for public participation, additional activities may be scheduled.

Public Information File

A *Public Information File* will be maintained for public review at the Laramie County Library, 2800 Central Ave., Cheyenne, and at the Environmental Management Office, 153rd Airlift Wing, 217 Dell Range Blvd., Cheyenne, during normal business hours. This file will contain general information on the *Installation Restoration Program* at the base and site-specific technical reports. This file will be regularly updated with the most current information.

Administrative Record

The *Administrative Record* is a file of all technical documents and correspondence that form the basis for all official decisions made during the conduct of the *Installation Restoration Program* at the base. This file is maintained at the base and is available for public review during normal business hours. A copy of the Administrative Record's *index*, including copies of the most relevant documents in the record, is included in the Public Information File available at the Laramie County Library and at the unit's environmental management office.

Public Comment Periods

Upon completion of a *Focused Feasibility Study*, a *Feasibility Study*, an *Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis*, or a *Decision Document*, the Air National Guard will hold a 30-day *Public Comment Period* to enable concerned area residents to review and comment on the proposed plan of action.

Public Notices

After the completion of a *Focused Feasibility Study*, a *Feasibility Study*, an *Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis*, or a *Decision Document*, the Air National Guard will publish legal notices and display advertisements in the local newspaper of record. These advertisements will announce the proposed action, the dates of the *Public Comment Period*, the location of the *Public Information File* where copies of the program's technical documents may be reviewed, and the address where comments may be submitted.

Public Meetings

During *Public Comment Periods* for a *Focused Feasibility Study*, *Feasibility Study* or an *Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis*, a meeting with the general public will be held if sufficient community interest is shown. The purpose of the meeting will be to inform area residents of the results of the studies and to solicit questions, comments and suggestions on our findings and proposals. The Air National Guard will record all questions, comments and suggestions and utilize that information in the decision-making process related to our environmental restoration activities at the installation. At any public meeting where a proposed *Remedial Action Plan* is to be discussed, a court reporter will be present to take a verbatim transcript that will be available for public review. Any public meeting scheduled will be announced by the Air National Guard through the placement of a legal notice and display advertisement in the local newspaper of record.

Responsiveness Summary

The Air National Guard will prepare a summary of the written and oral comments made by the public during any *Public Comment Period* or *Public Meeting*. This summary will include the Air National Guard's official response to those comments. The *Responsiveness Summary*, which will be available for public review in the *Public Information File* at the Laramie County Library, 2800 Central Ave., Cheyenne, and at the Environmental Management Office, 153rd Airlift Wing, 217 Dell Range Blvd., Cheyenne, during normal business hours, will explain how the Air National Guard considered public input in reaching a final decision on its actions. If, as a result of public input, significant changes are made to the initially proposed plan of action, a second *Public Comment Period* will be held. Availability of the Responsiveness Summary will be announced by the Air National Guard through the placement of a legal notice and display advertisement in the local newspaper of record.

Public Briefings

At certain times during *Installation Restoration Program* activities, Air National Guard officials may conduct public briefings to discuss our environmental activities and actions at the base. These briefings will provide community leaders and other interested citizens with an opportunity to meet with us, in an informal setting, to discuss continuing restoration activities.

Fact Sheets

When appropriate, such as for *Public Meetings* or during *Public Comment Periods*, the Air National Guard may issue *Fact Sheets* to describe *Installation Restoration Program* activities and the progress being made at the base.

Restoration Advisory Board

Should sufficient public interest be expressed in the Installation Restoration Program, a Restoration Advisory Board, comprised of local volunteer citizens and Air National Guard representatives, may be established. The members of such a board would review the information acquired in any continuing studies and make comments and recommendations on how the program should proceed.

Mailing List and Point of Contact at the Base

An initial mailing list has been compiled listing individuals and organizations interested in *Installation Restoration Program* activities at the base. A copy of that list is provided in this document at Appendix D. The addresses of private citizens are maintained at the base and are not published in this document.

The Wyoming Air National Guard has designated Mr. David Troyanek, deputy state public affairs officer, as the point of contact for all inquiries related to the *Installation Restoration Program* at the 153rd Airlift Wing. He will be identified in any news releases or public notices. Any individual or organization wishing additional information on the program, or wishing to be included on the mailing list, should contact:

**Mr. David Troyanek
Deputy Public Affairs Officer
Wyoming Military Department
5500 Bishop Blvd.
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82008**

Telephone (307) 772-5253

Additionally, the base environmental coordinator, Mr. Aaron Smith, is available to answer any detailed technical questions related to the Installation Restoration Program. These inquiries may be directed to:

**Mr. Aaron Smith
Environmental Management Office
153rd Airlift Wing
Wyoming Air National Guard
217 Dell Range Blvd. • Building 31
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82008**

Telephone (307) 772-6335

This *Community Relations Plan* is the first step in implementing community relations and public participation activities for the *Installation Restoration Program* at the 153rd Airlift Wing, Wyoming Air National Guard, Cheyenne, Wyoming. This plan will be revised, as necessary, to reflect progress in, and changes to, ongoing environmental studies at the base. The Air National Guard is committed to an open and free exchange of ideas and information with our Cheyenne neighbors. Should you at any time have a comment or suggestion, please feel free to contact us.

**INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM
GLOSSARY**

Cleanup: The process of remediating an installation, or a site on an installation, that has been contaminated by pollutants that could have an impact on human health, welfare or the environment. This term is broadly used to describe the various phases of the *Installation Restoration Program* that go beyond the *Site Inspection* or *Site Investigation* phase.

Comment Period: A period of time — usually 30 days — in which members of the public can review and comment on specific documents or proposed actions related to a particular installation or site on that installation.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act: A federal law often referred to as “*Superfund*,” CERCLA (pronounced *Sir-clah*) was enacted by Congress in 1980 and, later, modified in 1986 by the *Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act*, which is known as SARA (pronounced *Sarah*).

Decision Document: A formal published record of a significant decision made by the Air National Guard regarding a site being studied under the *Installation Restoration Program*. A Decision Document, typically, is prepared when it is deemed that no further action is required at a specific site or when a method of remediation has been selected.

Feasibility Study: An in-depth study conducted following the *Remedial Investigation* phase of the *Installation Restoration Program*. The information gained from this study allows environmental scientists and engineers to establish cleanup criteria for a given installation or contaminated site and to develop alternative means to conduct the cleanup.

Focused Feasibility Study: Should immediate corrective action be necessary at a contaminated site, to protect public health, welfare or the environment, a *Focused Feasibility Study* is promptly initiated to determine the appropriate rapid response measure to be implemented.

Groundwater: Water found beneath the Earth’s surface, permeating subsurface soil, sand and other porous substances. Groundwater may be pumped to the surface and, if not contaminated, it may be used for drinking water or for irrigation.

Hazardous Substances: Substances that have been determined to pose a threat to human health, welfare or the environment. Typically, these substance are either toxic, corrosive, carcinogenic, ignitable, explosive or chemically reactive.

Hydrogeology: The science of examining and characterizing the way groundwater moves and behaves.

Information Repository: A place where a *Public Information File* containing current information on the *Installation Restoration Program* is available for public review. To facilitate public access to this information, a public library located near the installation usually serves as the *Information Repository*.

Installation Restoration Program: An initiative to inspect Air National Guard installations, nationwide, to determine if, as a result of past practices, accidents or incidents, any hazardous substances have caused environmental contamination. Any such contamination would have occurred years ago when limited knowledge existed of the potential environmental consequences associated with the routine use and disposal or accidental spills of waste oils, cleaning solvents, fuels and other substances now known to be potentially harmful. If a site is discovered where contamination posing a threat to human health, welfare or the environment is present, steps are taken to contain, control or clean up that site.

JP-4: Jet Fuel Propellant No. 4, produced from a combination of light petroleum and gasoline byproducts.

Monitoring Well: A specific type of well that is drilled on or near a suspected contaminated site. These *Monitoring Wells* allow scientists to extract groundwater, from specific depths, for analyses to determine if the water is contaminated by a hazardous substance, the type of substance, if any, and the level or severity of the contamination. These wells also assist in determining the flow direction of groundwater and the speed of the flow, thus indicating how rapidly any contamination in the water might be spreading or migrating to other areas. These wells also assist in determining the actual physical area of a contaminated site, providing a wealth of information on the length, breadth and depth of any groundwater contamination. During cleanup of a site, groundwater extracted from these wells is analyzed to determine how rapidly the level of contamination is diminishing — an indication of how well the selected cleanup alternative is working and how long it will take for the process to return the groundwater to an acceptable state.

National Contingency Plan: The customarily used short title for the *National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan*.

National Priorities List: Maintained and controlled by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, this is a list of the most severely contaminated sites in the nation — sites posing a very high level of risk to human health, welfare or the environment. Once the U.S. EPA makes the decision to elevate a site to this list, remediation of that site then becomes a national priority under the direct supervision and control of U.S. EPA.

National Environmental Policy Act: A federal law enacted by Congress in 1969, which requires all agencies of the federal government to conduct environmental assessments of any of their actions that have the potential to significantly affect public health, welfare or the environment. Often referred to by its acronym, NEPA (pronounced Knee-pah).

Preliminary Assessment: The first phase of the Air National Guard's *Installation Restoration Program*, primarily consisting of interviews of past and present installation employees and a review of historical and operational records in an effort to determine if there is any reason to believe environmental contamination exists on the installation. If, as a result of this assessment, it is determined that further study is needed, a *Site Inspection* or *Site Investigation* is conducted.

Remedial Action: The actual implementation of the chosen remedy to contain, control, minimize, reduce or clean up contamination at a given site.

Remedial Design: The development of technical specifications and engineering design necessary to implement a *Remedial Action*.

Remedial Investigation / Feasibility Study: An overlapping interactive investigation and analytical study conducted for a contaminated site to determine the type(s) and the extent of the contamination present, and to establish criteria for site cleanup. It is in this phase that cleanup alternatives are identified and evaluated.

Remedial Measure: An action taken, following completion of a *Focused Feasibility Study*, to contain, control, minimize, reduce or clean up contamination.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act: A federal law, enacted by Congress in 1986, which amended and reauthorized the *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act*. Often referred to by its acronym, SARA (pronounced *Sarah*).

Site Inspection: The second phase of the Air National Guard's *Installation Restoration Program*, this phase is entered if it is determined in a *Preliminary Assessment* that there is reason to believe contamination might exist at a particular site. It is this phase where, through actual on-scene inspection and analyses, it is determined if contamination does or does not exist. At the time this phase was conducted at the Cheyenne installation, it was called a Site Investigation.

Solvent: A liquid substance that is capable of dissolving or dispersing one or more other substances.

Superfund: The *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act* is often referred to as "*Superfund*." The Act established a special tax earmarked for a trust fund that helps pay for the investigation and cleanup of certain abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. The fund is used when the party or parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or they are unable or unwilling to pay for the restoration of a contaminated site. Superfund has no relationship to the degree or severity of any contamination, though some individuals often wrongly believe the term "Superfund" is attached only to the most severely contaminated sites in America.

Surface Water: Water found above ground, as opposed to groundwater, which is water found below the surface of the Earth. Surface water includes rivers, lakes, creeks, streams and puddles.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: The primary federal agency responsible for implementing federal environmental laws and regulations and monitoring compliance with those laws and regulations.

**COMMUNITY RELATIONS
CHECKLIST**

Installation Restoration Program
COMMUNITY RELATIONS CHECKLIST
 153rd Airlift Wing
 Wyoming Air National Guard
 Cheyenne, Wyoming

	Community Relations Plan	Establish Public Information File	Public Comment Periods DD/FFS/FS EE/CA	Public Meetings FFS/FS EE/CA	Responsiveness Summary DD/FFS/FS EE/CA	Notice of Availability of Responsiveness Summary	Public Notice Approval of Final Plan
Site 1: Diesel Fuel Pump and Underground Storage Tank							
Site 2: Old Nose Docks Waste Oil Underground Storage Tanks							
Site 3: Underground Storage Tank (Bldg. #4)							
Site 4: Old Hazardous Waste Storage Area							
Site 5: South Apron Drainage System							

DD = Decision Document FFS = Focused Feasibility Study FS = Feasibility Study EE/CA = Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis

**COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN
INTERVIEWEE LIST**

The following individuals were interviewed during the development of this Community Relations Plan. The Air National Guard wishes to thank these concerned citizens for the significant contributions they made to the development of this document. The addresses of private citizens are maintained at the base and are not included in this publication:

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Ms. Opal Wade
Base Neighbor

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Mr. Shane Smith
Wyoming Outdoor Council
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Lander, Wyoming 82520

MAILING LIST

This appendix contains the names and addresses of the individuals and organizations initially interested in receiving information about Installation Restoration Program activities at the 153rd Airlift Wing, Wyoming Air National Guard. The names and addresses of private citizens are maintained at the base and not published in this document.

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Washington, D.C. 20510

Hon. Michael B. Enzi, United States Senator
116 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Hon. Barbara Cubin, U.S. Representative
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Washington, D.C. 20515
Telephone (202) 225-2311

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State of Wyoming
State Capitol Building
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002

Hon. Tony Ross, State Representative
614 Bonanza Trail
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Hon. Wayne Johnson, State Representative
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Hon. Larry Meuli, State Representative
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Hon. Rodney "Pete" Anderson
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Pine Bluffs, Wyoming 82082

Hon. John G. Hanes, State Representative
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Hon. Kathryn L. Sessions, State Representative
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KMUS Radio
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KJJL Radio / KLEN Radio
1416 Bradley
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KING Radio / KOLT Radio
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KWGN Television
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KKTU Television
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